

PC80-1-A13

Hawaii

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

Number of Inhabitants

HAWAII

1980

Census of Population

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

1980 Census of Population

VOLUME 1
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

CHAPTER A

Number of Inhabitants

PART 13

HAWAII

PC80-1-A13

Issued October 1981



U.S. Department of Commerce
Malcolm Baldrige, Secretary
Joseph R. Wright, Jr.,
Deputy Secretary
William A. Cox,
Acting Chief Economist

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Bruce Chapman,
Director

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BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Bruce Chapman, Director

Daniel B. Levine, Deputy Director

POPULATION DIVISION

Roger A. Herriot, Chief

Acknowledgments

Many persons participated in the diverse activities of the 1980 census. These acknowledgments generally reflect staff during the census-taking process. The Bureau was guided by then Director, **Vincent P. Barabba**, and Deputy Director, **Daniel B. Levine**. Primary direction of the census program was performed by **George E. Hall**, Associate Director for Demographic Fields, assisted by **Earle J. Gerson**, then Assistant Director for Demographic Censuses, in conjunction with **Barbara A. Bailar**, Associate Director for Statistical Standards and Methodology, **Howard N. Hamilton**, Assistant Director for Computer Services, **Shirley Kallek**, Associate Director for Economic Fields, **James D. Lincoln**, Associate Director for Administration, **Rex L. Pullin**, Associate Director for Field Operations, and **W. Bruce Ramsay**, Associate Director for Information Technology. The director's staff was assisted by **Peter A. Bounpane** and **Sherry L. Courtland**.

Responsibility for developing the population portion of the 1980 census questionnaire content and designing the tabulations was in the Population Division, under the supervision of **Meyer Zitter**, then Chief, **Paula J. Schneider**, Staff Assistant for Census Programs, **Roger A. Herriot**, **Nampee D. McKenney**, and **Arthur J. Norton**, Assistant Chiefs. This report was prepared by **Robert C. Speaker**, Chief, Population Distribution Branch, with the assistance of **Sam T. Davis**, **Richard L. Forstall**, and **Joel C. Miller**.

Responsibility for the overall planning, coordinating, and processing of the 1980 census was in the Decennial Census Division under the direction of **Gerald J. Post**, then Acting Chief, assisted by **Marie G. Argana**, **Rachel F. Brown**, **Donald R. Dalzell**, **Leonard Goldberg**, **Earle B. Knapp, Jr.**, and **Roger O. Lepage**.

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Computer processing was performed in the

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The Statistical Methods Division was largely responsible for developing new procedures to obtain a more accurate count of the population. This work was supervised by **Charles D. Jones**, Chief, **David V. Bateman**, **Susan M. Miskura**, and **Robert T. O'Reagan**, Assistant Chiefs.

Geographic programs and plans were developed in the Geography Division under the direction of **Gerald F. Cranford**, then Assistant Chief, **Robert W. Marx** and **Silla G. Tomasi**, Assistant Chiefs, and **Donald I. Hirschfeld**, Special Assistant. **Joseph J. Knott** coordinated geographic operational phases.

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The coordination and acquisition of automatic data processing equipment were the responsibility of the Automatic Data Processing Planning Staff, **James R. Pepal**, Chief, under the direction of **Richard L. Pauly**, Deputy Chief.

The system design, technical specifications, construction, and installation of the FOSDIC and Automated Camera Technology System were the responsibility of Technical Services Division, **McRae Anderson**, Chief, assisted by **Robert E. Joseph**, Assistant Chief.

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Introduction

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GENERAL

This report presents statistics from the 1980 Census of Population on the number of inhabitants of the State, classified by urban and rural residence and by size of place; its counties or comparable areas, county subdivisions, incorporated places, census designated places, standard metropolitan statistical areas, standard consolidated statistical areas, and urbanized areas; and certain other geographic areas of the State. The abbreviated identification for this report is PC80-1-A (i.e., Population Census, 1980-Volume 1-Chapter A) followed by a number representing the State. Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1980, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which codified Title 13, United States Code.

A large portion of the information compiled from the 1980 Census of Population will appear in Volume 1, *Characteristics of the Population*, of which this report is part.

The 1980 census figures presented here may differ from those shown in the *Advance Reports*, PHC80-V, and in the Public Law 94-171 redistricting data products. The changes reflect corrections of errors found after the PHC80-V reports and P.L. 94-171 materials were prepared. The changes may affect any geographic area shown in this report.

The content and procedures of the 1980 census were determined after evaluation of the results of the 1970 census, consultation with a wide variety of users of census data, and extensive field testing. A number of changes were introduced in

1980 to improve the usefulness of the census results. The changes do not, however, affect to any appreciable extent the comparability between the 1980 data and the 1970 data shown in this report.

More detailed information on the technical and procedural matters covered in the text of this report can be obtained by writing to the Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. Such information will also appear in other publications of the 1980 census.

CONTENTS OF THE REPORT

This report contains text (this introduction and three appendixes), a table of contents, charts, 13 detailed tables, and maps. A map of the State appears after the table of contents and shows county names and boundaries, the names and boundaries of standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) and standard consolidated statistical areas (SCSA's), the names and locations of all places with a population of 25,000 or more, and SMSA central cities with fewer than 25,000 inhabitants. Then follow two pages of charts that precede the 13 tables. Each table is identified by a table number and title. The "stubhead" at the left under the title defines the types of geographic areas for which data are shown in the particular table and is considered part of the table title.

The tables are followed by a map section which includes:

- A "County Location Index" which presents the reference coordinates and map section numbers for each county on the county subdivision map, the legend to the county subdivision map, and a State map outlining the geographic area covered by each county subdivision map section.
- A county subdivision map, often covering several pages, that shows the names and boundaries of counties

(or equivalent areas), their subdivisions, and places, as recognized by the Census Bureau in the published tables.

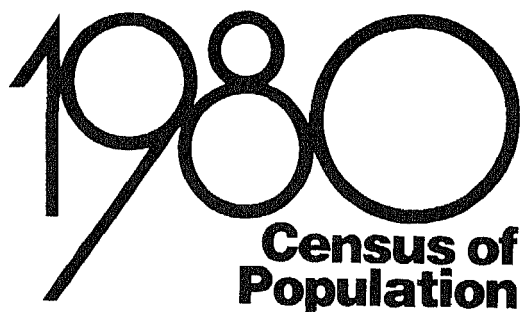
- One map for each urbanized area in the State which shows the names and boundaries of all States, counties, county subdivisions, and places in the area, as well as the extent of territory defined as "urbanized." The report for each State containing part of a multi-State urbanized area includes the map for the entire urbanized area.

Appearing last in the report are the appendixes. Appendix A describes the various area classifications (e.g., urban and rural residence, census designated places, urbanized areas). Appendix B explains the residence rules used in counting the population and describes the data collection and processing procedures. Appendix C presents information on the sources of error in the data.

SYMBOLS AND GEOGRAPHIC ABBREVIATIONS

The following symbols and geographic abbreviations are used in the tables:

- A dash "--" represents zero or a percent which rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "... " mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- A minus sign preceding a figure denotes decrease.
- The prefix "r" indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1970 census reports, or that the area was erroneously omitted, or that the area was not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1970 census reports.
- CDP is census designated place.
- SCSA is standard consolidated statistical area.
- SMSA is standard metropolitan statistical area.
- (unorg.) is unorganized territory.



Number of Inhabitants

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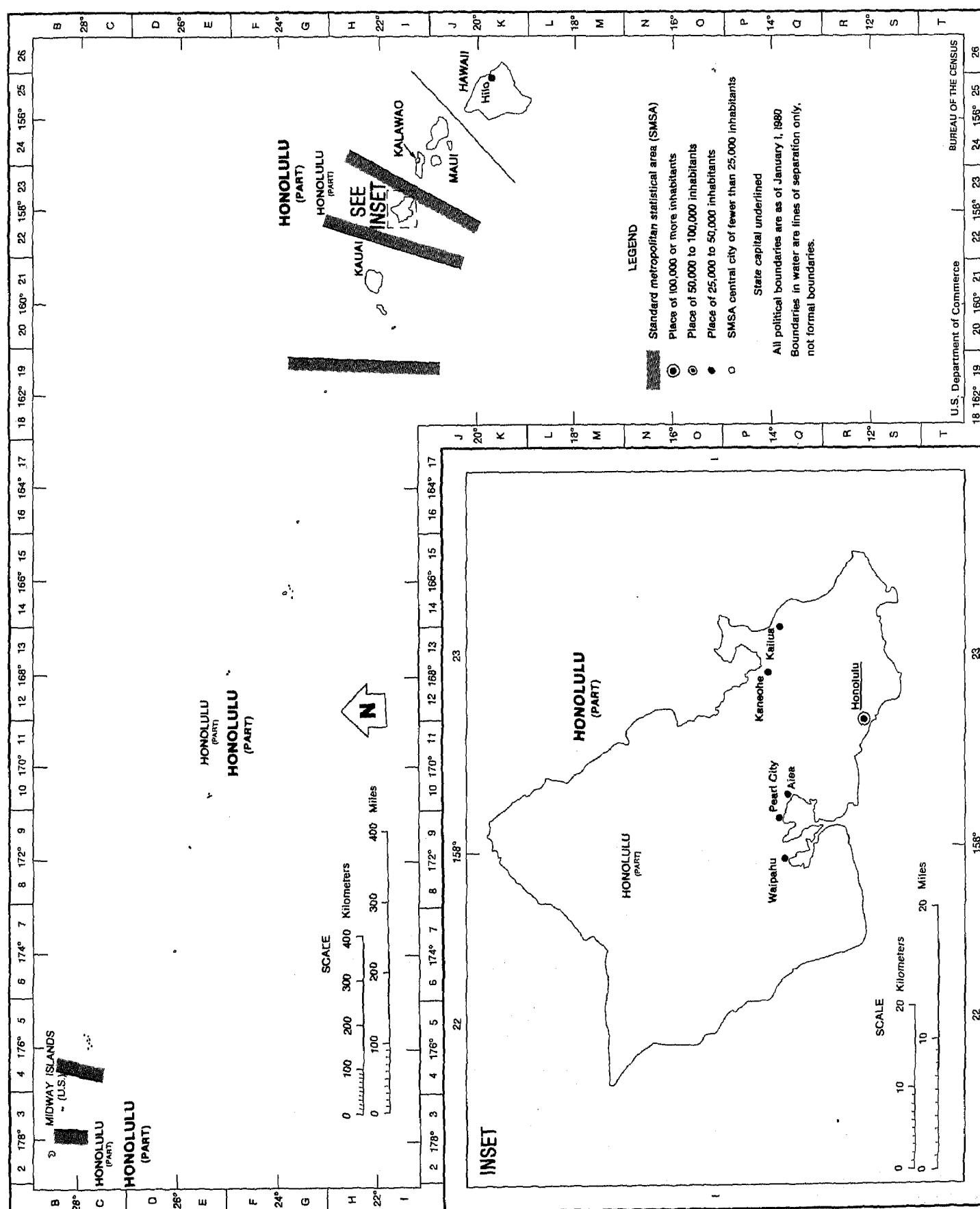
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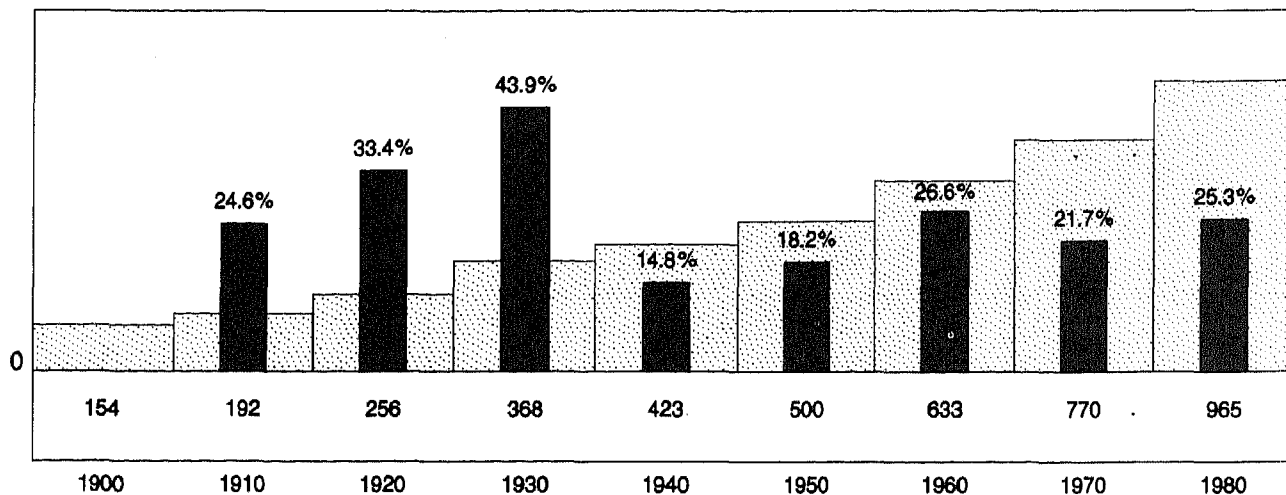
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Total Population and Percent Change From Preceding Census for the State: 1900 to 1980

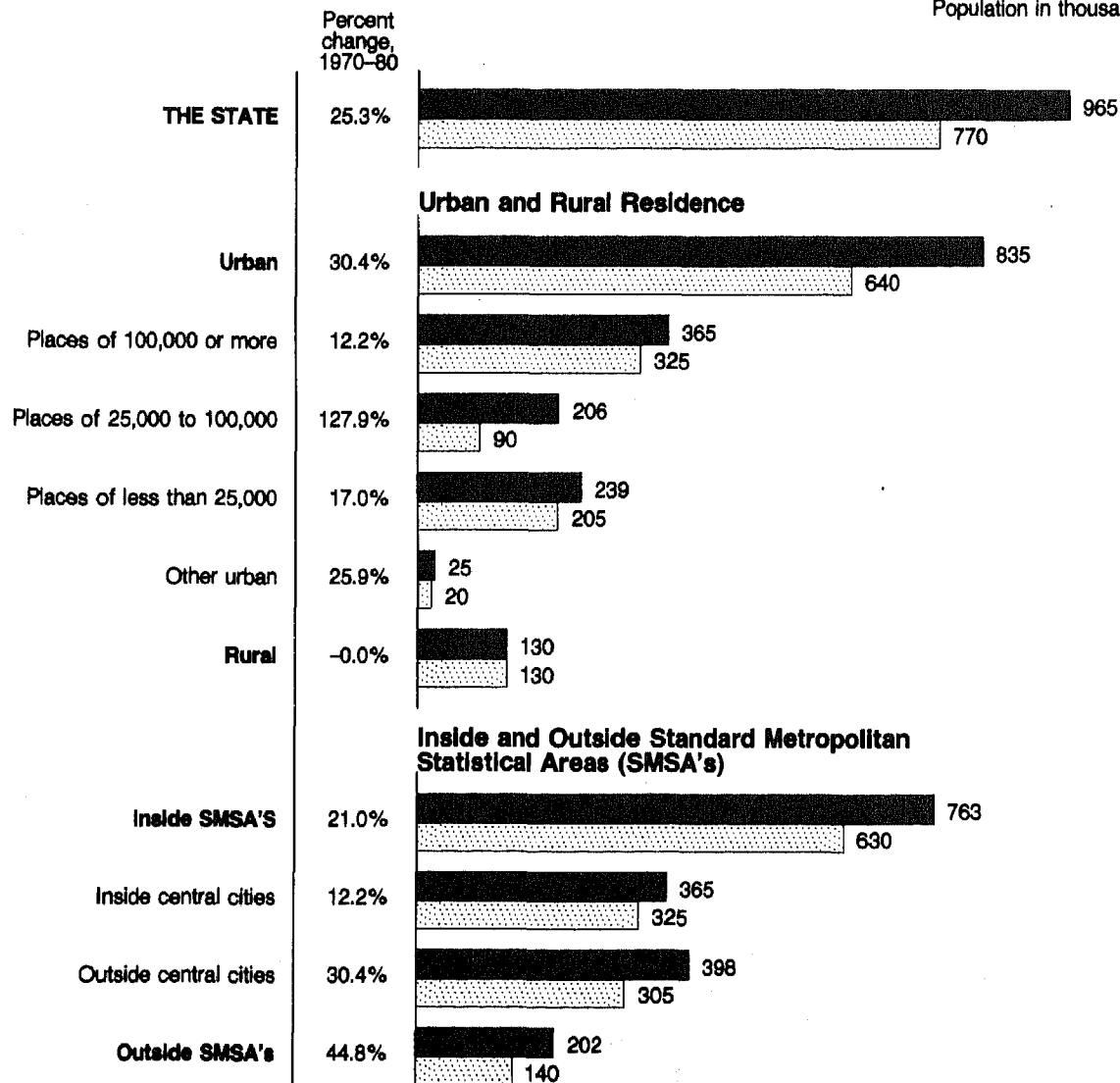
■ Percent change
▨ Population in thousands



Population and Percent Change by Type of Residence: 1980 and 1970

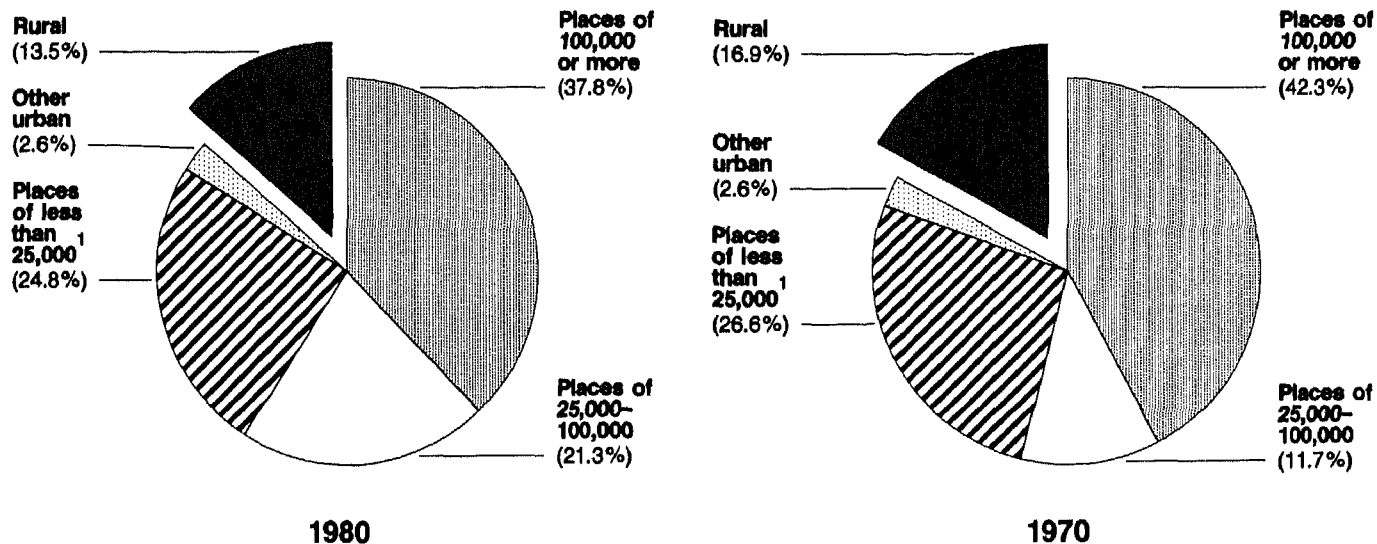
■ 1980
▨ 1970

Population in thousands



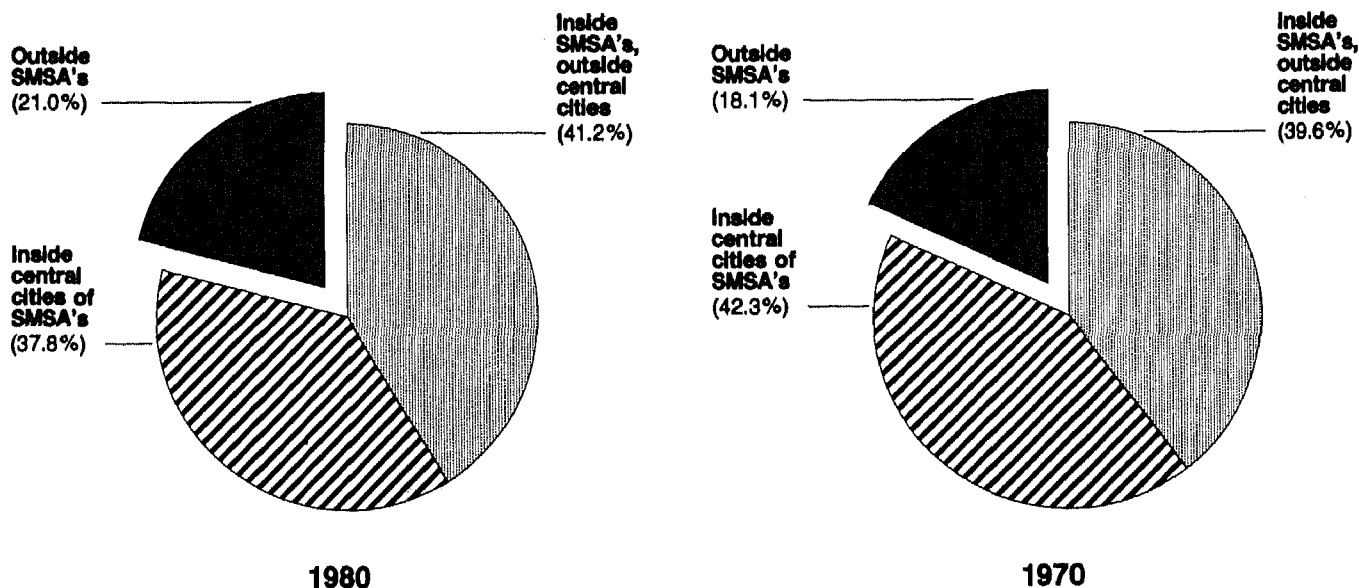
Percent Distribution by Type of Residence for the State: 1980 and 1970

A. URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE



¹ Excludes population of places in rural territory.

B. INSIDE AND OUTSIDE STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS (SMSA'S)



CORRECTION NOTE

The official 1980 census counts of total population shown in this report supersede counts issued previously. Corrections to the figures were made after the counts were provided to the State for redistricting purposes and released in Advance Report PHC80-V for this State.

Any corrections to the 1980 census counts of the total population made after the report is printed are available by writing to Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Corrections), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

The 1980 figures shown in this publication are subject to change pending the outcome of the various lawsuits dealing with the census counts.

Table 1. **Population of the State: Earliest Census to 1980**

[For description of current and previous urban definitions, see appendix A. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction]

Urban and Rural

Urban and Rural	The State			Urban				Rural			Percent of total population	
	Total population	Change from preceding census		Places of 2,500 or more	Population	Change from preceding census		Population	Change from preceding census			
		Number	Percent			Number	Percent		Number	Percent		
Current urban definition:												
1980 (Apr. 1)-----	964 691	194 778	25.3	42	834 592	195 909	30.7	130 099	221	0.2	86.5	13.5
1970 (Apr. 1)-----	769 913	137 141	21.7	33	638 683	154 722	32.0	129 878	-18 933	-12.7	83.1	16.9
1960 (Apr. 1)-----	632 772	132 978	26.6	19	483 961	139 092	40.3	148 811	-6 114	-3.9	76.5	23.5
1950 (Apr. 1)-----	499 794	77 024	18.2	17	344 869	...	...	154 925	...	...	69.0	31.0
Previous urban definition:												
1980 (Apr. 1)-----	632 772	132 978	26.6	19	438 645	93 776	27.2	194 127	39 202	25.3	69.3	30.7
1950 (Apr. 1)-----	499 794	77 024	18.2	17	344 869	80 607	30.5	154 925	-3 583	-2.3	69.0	31.0
1940 (Apr. 1)-----	422 770	54 470	14.8	17	264 262	66 325	33.5	158 508	-11 855	-7.0	62.5	37.5
1930 (Apr. 1)-----	368 300	112 419	43.9	12	197 937	105 686	114.6	170 363	6 733	4.1	53.7	46.3
1920 (Jan. 1)-----	255 881	64 007	33.4	2	92 251	33 323	56.5	163 630	30 684	23.1	36.1	63.9
1910 (Apr. 15)-----	191 874	37 873	24.6	2	58 928	19 622	49.9	132 946	18 251	15.9	30.7	69.3
1900 (June 1)-----	154 001	...	...	1	39 306	...	...	114 695	...	...	25.5	74.5

NOTE: The population reported as urban in 1900, 1910, and 1920 is limited to the population in cities of 2,500 or more inhabitants. Other places of this size were not reported separately in censuses prior to 1930.

Table 2. Land Area and Population: 1930 to 1980

[Counts relate to counties as defined at each census. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction]

Counties

The State
Hawaii
Honolulu
Kalawao
Kauai
Maui

1980 land area			Population								
Square miles	Square kilometers	1980			Percent change						
		Number	Per square mile	Per square kilometer	1970 to 1980	1960 to 1970	1970	1960	1950	1940	1930
6 425	16 641	964 691	150.1	58.0	25.3	21.7	769 913	632 772	499 794	422 770	368 300
4 034	10 449	92 053	22.8	8.8	45.0	3.5	63 468	61 332	68 350	73 276	73 325
597	1 545	762 565	1277.3	493.6	20.9	26.0	630 528	500 409	353 020	257 696	202 887
14	35	144	10.3	4.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
620	1 605	39 082	63.0	24.4	31.3	5.6	29 761	28 176	29 905	35 818	35 942
1 162	3 009	70 847	61.0	23.5	53.5	8.4	46 156	42 576	48 519	55 980	56 146

Table 3. Population of Counties by Urban and Rural Residence: 1980 and 1970

[Counts relate to counties as defined at each census. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction]

Counties

The State -----
Hawaii -----
Honolulu -----
Kauai -----
Maui -----

Urban						Rural					
1980				Percent change, 1970 to 1980	1970	1980				Percent change, 1970 to 1980	1970
Total	Percent of total population	Inside urbanized areas	Outside urbanized areas			Total	Places of 1,000 to 2,500	Places of less than 1,000	Other rural		
834 592	86.5	688 175	146 417	30.7	638 683	130 099	32 006	21 218	76 875	0.2	129 878
40 020	43.5	—	40 020	51.9	26 353	52 033	12 798	7 248	31 987	40.2	37 115
735 291	96.4	688 175	47 116	25.6	585 435	27 274	3 785	1 894	21 595	-37.6	43 741
—	—	—	—	...	...	144	—	—	144	...	...
17 454	44.7	—	17 454	152.3	6 918	21 628	6 030	5 937	9 661	-5.3	22 843
41 827	59.0	—	41 827	109.4	19 977	29 020	9 393	6 139	13 488	10.9	26 179

Table 4. Population of County Subdivisions: 1960 to 1980

[Total population of a place in two or more county subdivisions appears in table 5. Counts relate to county subdivisions and places as defined at each census. For meaning of symbols, see introduction]

County Subdivisions	1980	1970	1960	County Subdivisions	1980	1970	1960
The State ¹	964 691	769 913	632 772	Kauai County—Con.			
Hawaii County.....	92 053	63 468	61 332	Kekaha-Waimea division.....	5 256	4 159	3 969
Hilo division.....	37 017	28 412	25 966	Kekaha (CDP).....	3 260	2 404	2 082
Hilo (CDP).....	35 269	26 353	25 966	Waimea (CDP).....	1 569	1 569	1 312
Wainaku (CDP).....	1 045	...	...	Koloa-Poipu division.....	3 879	3 141	2 800
Honokaa-Kukuihaele division.....	3 287	2 829	2 897	Koloa (CDP).....	1 457	1 368	1 426
Honokaa (CDP) (pt.).....	1 936	1 555	1 247	Poipu (CDP).....	685	466	...
Kukuihaele (CDP).....	332	310	424	Lihue division.....	4 000	3 124	4 106
Kau division.....	3 699	3 398	3 368	Lihue (CDP).....	226	237	3 908
Noelahu (CDP).....	1 168	1 014	952	Niihau division.....	4 590	3 642	2 191
Pahala (CDP).....	1 619	1 507	1 392	Puhi-Hanamaulu division.....	3 227	2 461	977
Keauu-Mountain View division.....	7 055	3 802	3 704	Puhi (CDP).....	991	772	704
Keauu (CDP).....	775	951	1 334	Wailua-Anahola division.....	6 030	3 599	3 059
Mountain View (CDP).....	540	419	566	Anahola (CDP).....	915	638	...
North Hilo division.....	1 679	1 881	2 493	Wailua (CDP).....	1 587	1 379	1 129
Laupahoehoe (CDP).....	500	452	407	Maui County ⁴	70 847	46 156	42 576
Oakala (CDP).....	401	486	562	East Malakoi division.....	3 574	2 574	2 230
North Kohala division.....	3 249	3 326	3 386	Kaunakakai (CDP).....	2 231	1 070	740
Hawi (CDP).....	795	797	985	Haiuku-Pauwela division.....	3 567	2 067	1 943
Kapaou (CDP).....	612	237	937	Haiuku (CDP).....	619	464	422
North Kona division.....	13 748	4 832	4 451	Pauwela (CDP).....	468	355	558
Haleualoa (CDP).....	1 243	365	499	Hana division.....	1 423	969	1 073
Kailua (CDP).....	4 751	365	...	Hana (CDP).....	643	459	435
Kailua (CDP) (pt.).....	408	...	...	Kahului division.....	13 026	8 287	4 223
Paaahu-Paauilo division.....	1 841	1 819	2 324	Kahului (CDP).....	12 978	8 280	4 223
Honokaa (CDP) (pt.).....	755	710	1 059	Kihei division.....	6 035	1 636	1 079
Paauilo (CDP).....	4 696	1 352	1 326	Kihei (CDP).....	5 644	...	...
Pahoa-Kalapana division.....	923	924	1 046	Kula division.....	5 077	2 124	2 786
Pahoa (CDP).....	5 261	5 503	5 587	Wailea (CDP).....	1 124	...	...
Papaikou-Wailea division.....	5 59	737	663	Lahaina division.....	10 284	5 524	4 844
Honoma (CDP).....	1 567	1 888	1 591	Honokahua (CDP).....	309	431	354
Papaikou (CDP).....	544	...	...	Kaanapali (CDP).....	541	...	...
Pauea (CDP).....	4 607	2 310	1 538	Lahaina (CDP).....	6 095	3 718	3 423
South Kohala division.....	1 179	756	657	Napili-Honokowai (CDP).....	2 446	...	...
Waimea (CDP).....	5 914	4 004	4 292	Lanai division.....	2 119	2 204	2 115
South Kona division.....	2 008	1 263	1 687	Lanai City (CDP).....	2 092	2 122	2 056
Captain Cook (CDP).....	104	...	...	Makawao-Pala division.....	10 361	5 788	5 680
Kailua (CDP) (pt.).....	1 033	740	579	Haliimaile (CDP).....	741	638	...
Kealahou (CDP).....	762 565	630 528	500 409	Lower Pala (CDP).....	1 500	1 105	925
Ewa division.....	191 051	132 299	78 666	Makawao (CDP).....	2 900	1 066	977
Aiea (CDP).....	32 879	12 560	11 826	Pukalani (CDP).....	3 950	1 629	...
Barbers Point Housing (CDP).....	1 373	1 947	...	Puunene division.....	572	1 132	3 054
Ewa (CDP).....	2 637	2 906	3 257	Puunene (CDP).....	572	1 132	3 054
Ewa Beach (CDP).....	14 369	7 745	4 627	Spreckelsville division.....	220	781	1 838
Hickam Housing (CDP).....	4 425	7 352	...	Waialae-Waikapu division.....	1 584	1 299	2 228
Iroquois Point (CDP).....	3 915	4 572	...	Waialae (CDP).....	413	346	436
Makakilo City (CDP).....	7 691	3 499	...	Waikapu (CDP).....	698	598	513
Mililani Town (CDP).....	21 365	2 035	...	Waialuku division.....	10 674	9 084	6 969
Pearl City (CDP).....	42 575	19 552	...	Waialuku (CDP).....	10 260	7 979	6 969
Waipahu (CDP).....	29 139	24 150	...	West Malakoi division.....	2 331	2 515	2 514
Waipio Acres (CDP).....	4 091	2 146	1 158	Kualapuu (CDP).....	502	441	566
Honolulu County ²	365 048	324 871	294 194	Maunaloa (CDP).....	633	872	789
Honolulu division.....	365 048	324 871	294 194				
Koolauloa division.....	14 195	10 562	8 043				
Hauula (CDP).....	2 997	2 048	806				
Kaawawa (CDP).....	959	848	581				
Kahuku (CDP).....	935	917	1 238				
Laie (CDP).....	4 643	3 009	1 767				
Koolauloko division.....	109 373	92 219	60 238				
Ahuhimanu (CDP).....	6 238	...	...		
Healea (CDP).....	5 432	...	...		
Kahaluu (CDP).....	2 925	1 657	1 125				
Kaliua (CDP).....	35 812	33 783	25 622				
Kaneohe (CDP).....	29 919	29 903	14 414				
Maunowili (CDP).....	5 239	5 303	...				
Mokapu (CDP).....	11 615	7 860	...				
Waimanalo (CDP).....	3 562	2 081	3 011				
Waimanalo Beach (CDP).....	4 161	3 045	...				
Wahiawa division.....	41 562	37 329	34 595				
Schofield Barracks (CDP).....	18 851	13 516	...				
Wahiawa (CDP).....	16 911	17 598	15 512				
Whitmore Village (CDP).....	2 318	2 015	1 820				
Waiatua division.....	9 849	9 171	8 221				
Haleiwa (CDP).....	2 412	2 626	2 504				
Waiatua (CDP).....	4 051	4 047	2 689				
Waiānā division.....	31 487	24 077	16 452				
Mali (CDP).....	5 026	4 397	...				
Makaha (CDP).....	6 582	4 644	...				
Nanakuli (CDP).....	8 185	6 506	2 745				
Waiānā (CDP).....	7 941	3 302	...				
Kalawao County ³	144	172	279				
Kalawao division.....	144	172	279				
Kauai County.....	39 082	29 761	28 176				
Eleele-Kalaheo division.....	4 855	3 710	4 212				
Eleele (CDP).....	580	758	617				
Kalaheo (CDP).....	2 500	1 514	1 185				
Hanalei division.....	2 668	1 182	1 312				
Hanalei (CDP).....	483	153	370				
Kilauea (CDP).....	895	671	665				
Princeville (CDP).....	500	...	...		
Kapaa division.....	4 467	3 794	3 439				
Kapaa (CDP).....	4 467	3 794	3 439				
Kaunakani-Hanapepe division.....	3 111	3 173	2 834				
Hanapepe (CDP).....	1 417	1 388	1 383				
Kaunakani (CDP).....	888	1 014	921				

See footnotes at end of table.

NOTE: The county subdivision in this State are census county divisions (CCDs); see the text for additional information.

¹THE STATE. There are no places in Hawaii with organized municipal governments, although many CDPs were returned as cities, towns, and villages in 1970 and earlier censuses.

²HONOLULU COUNTY. Honolulu CDP essentially represents the Honolulu Judicial District. The city of Honolulu, coextensive with the county of Honolulu, is not recognized for census purposes.

³KALAWAO COUNTY. The area comprising Kalawao County (1970 population: 172) was returned as part of Maui County in 1970.

⁴MAUI COUNTY. The area returned in 1970 as Kalawao CCD was treated as a separate county in 1980.

Table 5. Population of Places: 1960 to 1980

[For changes in boundaries of incorporated places since 1970, see table 4. For meaning of symbols, see introduction]

Incorporated Places Census Designated Places		Counties	1980	1970	1960
Ahuimanu (CDP)	-----	Honolulu	6 238	...	...
Aiea (CDP)	-----	Honolulu	32 879	12 560	11 826
Anahola (CDP)	-----	Kauai	915	638	...
Barbers Point Housing (CDP)	-----	Honolulu	1 373	1 947	...
Captain Cook (CDP)	-----	Hawaii	2 008	1 283	1 687
Eleele (CDP)	-----	Kauai	580	758	617
Ewa (CDP)	-----	Honolulu	2 637	2 906	3 237
Ewa Beach (CDP)	-----	Honolulu	14 369	7 765	4 627
Haiku (CDP)	-----	Mauai	619	464	422
Haleiwa (CDP)	-----	Honolulu	2 472	2 626	2 504
Haliimaile (CDP)	-----	Mauai	741	638	...
Hana (CDP)	-----	Mauai	643	439	435
Hanalei (CDP)	-----	Kauai	483	153	370
Hanalei (CDP)	-----	Kauai	3 227	2 461	977
Hanalei (CDP)	-----	Kauai	1 417	1 388	1 383
Hauula (CDP)	-----	Honolulu	2 997	2 048	806
Hawi (CDP)	-----	Hawaii	795	797	985
Heala (CDP)	-----	Honolulu	5 432	...	...
Hickam Housing (CDP)	-----	Honolulu	4 425	7 352	...
Hilo (CDP)	-----	Hawaii	35 269	26 353	25 966
Holualoa (CDP)	-----	Hawaii	1 243	...	...
Honokaa (CDP)	-----	Hawaii	1 936	1 555	1 247
Honokahua (CDP)	-----	Mauai	309	431	354
Honolulu (CDP)	-----	Honolulu	365 048	324 871	294 194
Honolulu (CDP)	-----	Hawaii	559	737	663
Iroquois Point (CDP)	-----	Honolulu	3 915	4 572	...
Kaapaa (CDP)	-----	Honolulu	959	848	581
Kaanapali (CDP)	-----	Mauai	541	...	...
Kahala (CDP)	-----	Honolulu	2 925	1 657	1 125
Kahuku (CDP)	-----	Honolulu	935	917	1 238
Kahului (CDP)	-----	Mauai	12 978	8 280	4 223
Kailua (CDP)	-----	Hawaii	4 751	365	499
Kailua (CDP)	-----	Honolulu	35 812	33 783	25 622
Kainaliu (CDP)	-----	Hawaii	512	...	...
Kalaheo (CDP)	-----	Kauai	2 500	1 514	1 185
Kaneohe (CDP)	-----	Honolulu	29 919	29 903	14 414
Kapaau (CDP)	-----	Kauai	4 467	3 794	3 439
Kapaau (CDP)	-----	Hawaii	612	237	937
Kaunakakai (CDP)	-----	Kauai	888	1 014	921
Kaunakakai (CDP)	-----	Mauai	2 231	1 070	740
Keau (CDP)	-----	Hawaii	775	951	1 334
Kealahou (CDP)	-----	Hawaii	1 033	740	579
Kekaha (CDP)	-----	Kauai	3 260	2 404	2 082
Kihel (CDP)	-----	Mauai	5 644	...	...
Kilauea (CDP)	-----	Kauai	895	671	665
Kilauea (CDP)	-----	Kauai	1 457	1 368	1 426
Kualapuu (CDP)	-----	Mauai	502	441	566
Kukuihaele (CDP)	-----	Hawaii	332	310	424
Lahaina (CDP)	-----	Mauai	6 095	3 718	3 423
Laie (CDP)	-----	Honolulu	4 643	3 009	1 767
Lanai City (CDP)	-----	Mauai	2 092	2 122	2 056
Laupahoehoe (CDP)	-----	Hawaii	500	452	407
Lihue (CDP)	-----	Kauai	4 000	3 124	3 908
Lower Paia (CDP)	-----	Mauai	1 500	1 105	925
Mali (CDP)	-----	Honolulu	5 026	4 397	...
Makaha (CDP)	-----	Honolulu	6 582	4 644	...
Makaha City (CDP)	-----	Honolulu	7 691	3 499	...
Makawao (CDP)	-----	Mauai	2 900	1 066	977
Maunaloa (CDP)	-----	Mauai	633	872	789
Maunawili (CDP)	-----	Honolulu	5 239	5 303	...
Milliani Town (CDP)	-----	Honolulu	21 365	2 035	...
Mokapu (CDP)	-----	Honolulu	11 615	7 860	...
Mountain View (CDP)	-----	Hawaii	540	419	566
Naalehu (CDP)	-----	Hawaii	1 168	1 014	952
Nanakuli (CDP)	-----	Honolulu	8 185	6 506	2 745
Napili-Hanalei (CDP)	-----	Mauai	2 446	...	...
Oakala (CDP)	-----	Hawaii	401	486	562
Panolo (CDP)	-----	Hawaii	755	710	1 059
Pahala (CDP)	-----	Hawaii	1 619	1 507	1 392
Pahoa (CDP)	-----	Hawaii	923	924	1 046
Papaikou (CDP)	-----	Hawaii	1 567	1 888	1 591
Paukaa (CDP)	-----	Hawaii	544	...	...
Pauwela (CDP)	-----	Mauai	468	355	558
Pearl City (CDP)	-----	Honolulu	42 575	19 552	...
Pepee (CDP)	-----	Kauai	685	466	...
Princeville (CDP)	-----	Kauai	500	...	...
Puhi (CDP)	-----	Kauai	991	772	704
Pukalani (CDP)	-----	Mauai	3 950	1 629	...
Puuuene (CDP)	-----	Mauai	572	1 132	3 054
Schofield Barracks (CDP)	-----	Honolulu	18 851	13 516	...
Wahiawa (CDP)	-----	Honolulu	16 911	17 598	15 512
Waialua (CDP)	-----	Honolulu	4 051	4 047	2 689
Waianae (CDP)	-----	Honolulu	7 941	3 302	...
Waihee (CDP)	-----	Mauai	413	346	436
Waikapu (CDP)	-----	Mauai	698	598	513
Wailea (CDP)	-----	Mauai	1 124	...	...
Waialua (CDP)	-----	Kauai	1 587	1 379	1 129
Waikuku (CDP)	-----	Mauai	10 260	7 979	6 969
Waimanalo (CDP)	-----	Honolulu	3 562	2 081	3 011
Waimanalo Beach (CDP)	-----	Honolulu	4 161	3 045	...
Waimanalo (CDP)	-----	Hawaii	1 179	756	657
Waimanalo (CDP)	-----	Kauai	1 569	1 569	1 312
Wainaku (CDP)	-----	Hawaii	1 045	...	...
Waipahu (CDP)	-----	Honolulu	29 139	24 150	...
Waipio Acres (CDP)	-----	Honolulu	4 091	2 146	1 158
Whitmore Village (CDP)	-----	Honolulu	2 318	2 015	1 820

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS

Table 6. Rank and Population of Incorporated Places of 5,000 or More in 1980: 1980 and 1970

(Table omitted because there are no incorporated places of 5,000 or more.)

Table 7. **Population by Size of Place: 1980 and 1970**

[Portions of certain cities may be classified as rural, see appendix A for explanation. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction]

**The State
Urbanized Areas****THE STATE**

	1980				1970			
	Places	Population	Percent of total population	Percent distribution	Places	Population	Percent of total population	Percent distribution
Total -----	96	964 691	100.0	...	93	769 913	100.0	...
Urban -----	43	834 592	86.5	100.0	33	638 683	83.1	100.0
Inside urbanized areas -----	22	688 175	71.3	82.5	12	442 397	57.6	69.3
Central cities -----	3	430 779	44.7	51.6	1	324 871	42.3	50.9
Cities of -----								
1,000,000 or more -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500,000 to 1,000,000 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
250,000 to 500,000 -----	1	365 048	37.8	43.7	1	324 871	42.3	50.9
100,000 to 250,000 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50,000 to 100,000 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less than 50,000 -----	2	65 731	6.8	7.9	-	-	-	-
Urban fringe -----	19	257 396	26.7	30.8	11	117 526	15.3	18.4
Places of 2,500 or more -----	18	230 329	23.9	27.6	11	97 897	12.7	15.3
100,000 or more -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50,000 to 100,000 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25,000 to 50,000 -----	3	104 593	10.8	12.5	-	-	-	-
10,000 to 25,000 -----	5	83 111	8.6	10.0	3	54 910	7.1	8.6
5,000 to 10,000 -----	3	16 909	1.8	2.0	4	28 772	3.7	4.5
2,500 to 5,000 -----	7	25 716	2.7	3.1	4	14 215	1.8	2.2
Places of less than 2,500 -----	1	2 318	0.2	0.3	-	-	-	-
2,000 to 2,500 -----	1	2 318	0.2	0.3	-	-	-	-
1,500 to 2,000 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,000 to 1,500 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less than 1,000 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other urban -----	...	24 749	2.6	3.0	...	19 629	2.6	3.1
Outside urbanized areas -----	21	146 417	15.2	17.5	21	196 286	25.5	30.7
Places of -----								
25,000 or more -----	1	35 269	3.7	4.2	3	90 039	11.7	14.1
10,000 to 25,000 -----	2	23 238	2.4	2.8	2	31 114	4.0	4.9
5,000 to 10,000 -----	7	47 164	4.9	5.7	5	35 928	4.7	5.6
2,500 to 5,000 -----	11	40 746	4.2	4.9	11	39 205	5.1	6.1
Rural -----	53	130 099	13.5	100.0	60	129 878	16.9	100.0
Places of 1,000 to 2,500 -----	20	32 006	3.3	24.6	26	42 377	5.5	32.6
2,000 to 2,500 -----	5	11 189	1.2	8.6	8	17 312	2.3	13.3
1,500 to 2,000 -----	6	9 778	1.0	7.5	8	13 266	1.7	10.2
1,000 to 1,500 -----	9	11 039	1.1	8.5	10	11 799	1.5	9.1
Places of less than 1,000 -----	33	21 218	2.2	16.3	34	19 514	2.5	15.0
Other rural -----	...	76 875	8.0	59.1	...	67 987	8.8	52.3

URBANIZED AREAS

Total -----	2	688 175	71.3	100.0	1	442 397	57.6	100.0
Areas of -----								
1,000,000 or more -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500,000 to 1,000,000 -----	1	582 463	60.4	84.6	-	-	-	-
250,000 to 500,000 -----	-	-	-	-	1	442 397	57.6	100.0
100,000 to 250,000 -----	1	105 712	11.0	15.4	-	-	-	-
Less than 100,000 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 8. Population by Urban and Rural Residence: 1930 to 1980

[Portions of certain cities may be classified as rural, see appendix A for explanation. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction]

Size of Place				1950			
	1980	1970	1960	Current urban definition	Previous urban definition	1940	1930
NUMBER OF PLACES							
Urban	43	33	19	17	17	17	12
Places of 2,500 or more	42	33	19	17	17	17	12
1,000,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500,000 to 1,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
250,000 to 500,000	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
100,000 to 250,000	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
50,000 to 100,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25,000 to 50,000	6	3	2	1	1	—	—
10,000 to 25,000	7	5	3	—	—	1	1
5,000 to 10,000	10	9	3	5	5	4	2
2,500 to 5,000	18	15	10	10	10	11	8
Places of less than 2,500	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rural	53	60	22	19	19	24	15
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	20	26	22	19	19	24	15
Places of less than 1,000	33	34	—	—	—	—	—
Cumulative summary:							
Places of—							
1,000,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
250,000 or more	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
100,000 or more	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
50,000 or more	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
25,000 or more	7	4	3	2	2	1	1
10,000 or more	14	9	6	2	2	2	2
5,000 or more	24	18	9	7	7	6	4
2,500 or more	42	33	19	17	17	17	12
POPULATION							
Urban	834 592	638 683	483 961	344 869	344 869	264 262	197 937
Places of 2,500 or more	807 525	619 054	438 645	344 869	344 869	264 262	197 937
1,000,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500,000 to 1,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
250,000 to 500,000	365 048	324 871	294 194	—	—	—	—
100,000 to 250,000	—	—	—	248 034	248 034	179 326	137 582
50,000 to 100,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25,000 to 50,000	205 593	90 039	51 588	27 198	27 198	—	—
10,000 to 25,000	106 349	86 024	41 752	—	—	23 353	19 468
5,000 to 10,000	64 073	64 700	18 858	37 008	37 008	24 862	12 872
2,500 to 5,000	66 462	53 420	32 253	32 629	32 629	36 721	28 015
Places of less than 2,500	2 318	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other urban	24 749	19 629	45 316	—	—	—	—
Rural	130 099	129 878	148 811	154 925	154 925	158 508	170 363
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	32 006	42 377	32 670	27 172	27 172	34 192	23 140
Places of less than 1,000	21 218	19 514	—	—	—	—	—
Other rural	76 875	67 987	116 141	127 753	127 753	124 316	147 223
PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION							
Urban	86.5	83.1	76.5	69.0	69.0	62.5	53.7
Places of 2,500 or more	83.7	80.5	69.3	69.0	69.0	62.5	53.7
1,000,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500,000 to 1,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
250,000 to 500,000	37.8	42.3	46.5	—	—	—	—
100,000 to 250,000	—	—	—	49.6	49.6	42.4	37.4
50,000 to 100,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25,000 to 50,000	21.3	11.7	8.2	5.4	5.4	—	—
10,000 to 25,000	11.0	11.2	6.6	—	—	5.5	5.3
5,000 to 10,000	6.6	8.4	3.0	7.4	7.4	5.9	3.5
2,500 to 5,000	6.9	7.0	5.1	6.5	6.5	8.7	7.6
Places of less than 2,500	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other urban	2.6	2.6	7.2	—	—	—	—
Rural	13.5	16.9	23.5	31.0	31.0	37.5	46.3
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	3.3	5.5	5.2	5.4	5.4	8.1	6.3
Places of less than 1,000	2.2	2.5	—	—	—	—	—
Other rural	8.0	8.8	18.4	25.6	25.6	29.4	40.0

Table 9. **Population Inside and Outside Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) by Urban and Rural Residence: 1980**

[Portions of certain cities may be classified as rural, see appendix A for explanation. Place partly outside an SMSA is counted where larger part of population is located; population, however, is tabulated where located. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction]

**The State
Inside SMSA's
Outside SMSA's**

THE STATE

Total	964 691	96	863 067	-	-	-	-	-	96	863 067	101 624
Urban	834 592	43	809 843	-	-	-	-	-	43	809 843	24 749
Inside urbanized areas	688 175	22	663 426	-	-	-	-	-	22	663 426	24 749
Central cities	430 779	3	430 779	-	-	-	-	-	3	430 779	...
Cities of—											
1,000,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
500,000 to 1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
250,000 to 500,000	365 048	1	365 048	-	-	-	-	-	1	365 048	...
100,000 to 250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
50,000 to 100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
Less than 50,000	65 731	2	65 731	-	-	-	-	-	2	65 731	...
Urban fringe	257 396	19	232 647	-	-	-	-	-	19	232 647	24 749
Places of 2,500 or more	230 329	18	230 329	-	-	-	-	-	18	230 329	...
100,000 or more .....	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	-	-	-	...
50,000 to 100,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	-	-	-	...
25,000 to 50,000	104 593	3	104 593	-	-	-	-	-	3	104 593	...
10,000 to 25,000	83 111	5	83 111	-	-	-	-	-	5	83 111	...
5,000 to 10,000	16 909	3	16 909	-	-	...	...	-	3	16 909	...
2,500 to 5,000	25 716	7	25 716	-	-	...	...	-	7	25 716	...
Places of less than 2,500	2 318	1	2 318	-	-	...	...	-	1	2 318	...
2,000 to 2,500	2 318	1	2 318	-	-	...	...	-	1	2 318	...
1,500 to 2,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	-	-	-	...
1,000 to 1,500 .....	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	-	-	-	...
Less than 1,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	-	-	-	...
Other urban	24 749	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 749
Outside urbanized areas	146 417	21	146 417	-	-	-	-	-	21	146 417	...
Places of—											
25,000 or more	35 269	1	35 269	-	-	-	-	-	1	35 269	...
10,000 to 25,000	23 238	2	23 238	-	-	-	-	-	2	23 238	...
5,000 to 10,000	47 164	7	47 164	-	-	...	...	-	7	47 164	...
2,500 to 5,000	40 746	11	40 746	-	-	...	...	-	11	40 746	...
Rural	130 099	53	53 224	-	-	...	-	-	53	53 224	76 875
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	32 006	20	32 006	-	-	...	-	-	20	32 006	...
2,000 to 2,500	11 189	5	11 189	-	-	...	-	-	5	11 189	...
1,500 to 2,000	9 778	6	9 778	-	-	...	-	-	6	9 778	...
1,000 to 1,500	11 039	9	11 039	-	-	...	-	-	9	11 039	...
Places of less than 1,000	21 218	33	21 218	-	-	...	-	-	33	21 218	...
Other rural	76 875	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	...	...	76 875
INSIDE SMSA's											
Total	762 565	34	716 221	-	-	-	-	-	34	716 221	46 344
Urban	735 291	30	710 542	-	-	-	-	-	30	710 542	24 749
Inside urbanized areas	688 175	22	663 426	-	-	-	-	-	22	663 426	24 749
Central cities	430 779	3	430 779	-	-	-	-	-	3	430 779	...
Cities of—											
1,000,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
500,000 to 1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
250,000 to 500,000	365 048	1	365 048	-	-	-	-	-	1	365 048	...
100,000 to 250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
50,000 to 100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
Less than 50,000	65 731	2	65 731	-	-	-	-	-	2	65 731	...
Urban fringe	257 396	19	232 647	-	-	-	-	-	19	232 647	24 749
Places of 2,500 or more	230 329	18	230 329	-	-	-	-	-	18	230 329	...
100,000 or more .....	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	-	-	-	...
50,000 to 100,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	-	-	-	...
25,000 to 50,000	104 593	3	104 593	-	-	-	-	-	3	104 593	...
10,000 to 25,000	83 111	5	83 111	-	-	-	-	-	5	83 111	...
5,000 to 10,000	16 909	3	16 909	-	-	...	...	-	3	16 909	...
2,500 to 5,000	25 716	7	25 716	-	-	...	...	-	7	25 716	...
Places of less than 2,500	2 318	1	2 318	-	-	...	...	-	1	2 318	...
2,000 to 2,500	2 318	1	2 318	-	-	...	...	-	1	2 318	...
1,500 to 2,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	-	-	-	...
1,000 to 1,500 .....	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	-	-	-	...
Less than 1,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	-	-	-	...
Other urban	24 749	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 749
Outside urbanized areas	47 116	8	47 116	-	-	-	-	-	8	47 116	...
Places of—											
25,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
10,000 to 25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
5,000 to 10,000	35 425	5	35 425	-	-	...	...	-	5	35 425	...
2,500 to 5,000	11 691	3	11 691	-	-	...	...	-	3	11 691	...
Rural	27 274	4	5 679	-	-	...	-	-	4	5 679	21 595
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	3 785	2	3 785	-	-	...	-	-	2	3 785	...
2,000 to 2,500	2 412	1	2 412	-	-	...	-	-	1	2 412	...
1,500 to 2,000	-	-	-	-	-	...	-	-	-	-	...
1,000 to 1,500	1 373	1	1 373	-	-	...	-	-	1	1 373	...
Places of less than 1,000	1 894	2	1 894	-	-	...	-	-	2	1 894	...
Other rural	21 595	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	...	...	21 595

Table 9. **Population Inside and Outside Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) by Urban and Rural Residence: 1980—Con.**

[Portions of certain cities may be classified as rural, see appendix A for explanation. Place partly outside an SMSA is counted where larger part of population is located; population, however, is tabulated where located. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction]

**The State
Inside SMSA's
Outside SMSA's**

OUTSIDE SMSA's

The State Inside SMSA's Outside SMSA's	Total population	Inside places								Outside places		
		Total		Incorporated places				Census designated places				
		Number	Population	Total		Central cities of SMSA's		Other			Number	Population
				Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population			
OUTSIDE SMSA's												
Total	202 126	62	146 846	—	—	...	...	—	—	62	146 846	55 280
Urban	99 301	13	99 301	—	—	...	...	—	—	13	99 301	—
Inside urbanized areas .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Central cities .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	...	...	...
Cities of—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	...	...	...
1,000,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	...	...	...
500,000 to 1,000,000 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	...	...	...
250,000 to 500,000 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	...	...	...
100,000 to 250,000 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	...	...	...
50,000 to 100,000 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	...	...	...
Less than 50,000 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	...	...	...
Urban fringe .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Places of 2,500 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...
100,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...
50,000 to 100,000 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...
25,000 to 50,000 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...
10,000 to 25,000 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...
5,000 to 10,000 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...
2,500 to 5,000 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...
Places of less than 2,500 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...
2,000 to 2,500 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...
1,500 to 2,000 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...
1,000 to 1,500 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...
Less than 1,000 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...
Other urban .....	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Outside urbanized areas	99 301	13	99 301	—	—	...	...	—	—	13	99 301	...
Places of—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...
25,000 or more	35 269	1	35 269	—	—	...	...	—	—	1	35 269	...
10,000 to 25,000	23 238	2	23 238	—	—	...	...	—	—	2	23 238	...
5,000 to 10,000	11 739	2	11 739	—	—	...	...	—	—	2	11 739	...
2,500 to 5,000	29 055	8	29 055	—	—	...	...	—	—	8	29 055	...
Rural	102 825	49	47 545	—	—	...	...	—	—	49	47 545	55 280
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	28 221	18	28 221	—	—	...	...	—	—	18	28 221	...
2,000 to 2,500	8 777	4	8 777	—	—	...	...	—	—	4	8 777	...
1,500 to 2,000	9 778	6	9 778	—	—	...	...	—	—	6	9 778	...
1,000 to 1,500	9 666	8	9 666	—	—	...	...	—	—	8	9 666	...
Places of less than 1,000	19 324	31	19 324	—	—	...	...	—	—	31	19 324	...
Other rural	55 280	...	—	...	—	...	...	...	—	...	...	55 280

Table 10. **Population Inside and Outside Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) by Size of Place: 1980**

[Place partly outside an SMSA is counted where larger part of population is located; population, however, is tabulated where located. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction]

**The State
Inside SMSA's
Outside SMSA's**

THE STATE

Total	964 691	96	863 067	—	—	—	—	—	96	863 067	101 624
Inside places	863 067	96	863 067	—	—	—	—	—	96	863 067	...
Places of—											
1,000,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
500,000 to 1,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
250,000 to 500,000	365 048	1	365 048	—	—	—	—	—	1	365 048	...
100,000 to 250,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
50,000 to 100,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
25,000 to 50,000	205 593	6	205 593	—	—	—	—	—	6	205 593	...
10,000 to 25,000	106 349	7	106 349	—	—	—	—	—	7	106 349	...
5,000 to 10,000	64 073	10	64 073	—	—	...	...	—	10	64 073	...
2,500 to 5,000	66 462	18	66 462	—	—	...	...	—	18	66 462	...
2,000 to 2,500	13 507	6	13 507	—	—	...	...	—	6	13 507	...
1,500 to 2,000	9 778	6	9 778	—	—	...	...	—	6	9 778	...
1,000 to 1,500	11 039	9	11 039	—	—	...	...	—	9	11 039	...
500 to 1,000	18 812	27	18 812	—	—	...	...	—	27	18 812	...
200 to 500	2 406	6	2 406	—	—	...	...	—	6	2 406	...
Less than 200 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	...
Cumulative summary:											
Places of—											
1,000,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
500,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
250,000 or more	365 048	1	365 048	—	—	—	—	—	1	365 048	...
100,000 or more	365 048	1	365 048	—	—	—	—	—	1	365 048	...
50,000 or more	365 048	1	365 048	—	—	—	—	—	1	365 048	...
25,000 or more	570 641	7	570 641	—	—	—	—	—	7	570 641	...
10,000 or more	676 990	14	676 990	—	—	—	—	—	14	676 990	...
5,000 or more	741 063	24	741 063	—	—	—	—	—	24	741 063	...
2,500 or more	807 525	42	807 525	—	—	—	—	—	42	807 525	...
2,000 or more	821 032	48	821 032	—	—	—	—	—	48	821 032	...
1,500 or more	830 810	54	830 810	—	—	—	—	—	54	830 810	...
1,000 or more	841 849	63	841 849	—	—	—	—	—	63	841 849	...
500 or more	860 661	90	860 661	—	—	—	—	—	90	860 661	...
200 or more	863 067	96	863 067	—	—	—	—	—	96	863 067	...
Outside places	101 624	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101 624

INSIDE SMSA's

Total	762 565	34	716 221	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	716 221	46 344
Inside places	716 221	34	716 221	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	716 221	...
Places of—												
1,000,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
500,000 to 1,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
250,000 to 500,000	365 048	1	365 048	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	365 048	...
100,000 to 250,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
50,000 to 100,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
25,000 to 50,000	170 324	5	170 324	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	170 324	...
10,000 to 25,000	83 111	5	83 111	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	83 111	...
5,000 to 10,000	52 334	8	52 334	—	—	...	...	—	—	8	52 334	...
2,500 to 5,000	37 407	10	37 407	—	—	...	...	—	—	10	37 407	...
2,000 to 2,500	4 730	2	4 730	—	—	...	...	—	—	2	4 730	...
1,500 to 2,000 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...
1,000 to 1,500	1 373	1	1 373	—	—	...	...	—	—	1	1 373	...
500 to 1,000	1 894	2	1 894	—	—	...	...	—	—	2	1 894	...
200 to 500 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...
Less than 200 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...
Cumulative summary:												
Places of—												
1,000,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
500,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
250,000 or more	365 048	1	365 048	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	365 048	...
100,000 or more	365 048	1	365 048	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	365 048	...
50,000 or more	365 048	1	365 048	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	365 048	...
25,000 or more	535 372	6	535 372	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	535 372	...
10,000 or more	618 483	11	618 483	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	618 483	...
5,000 or more	670 817	19	670 817	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	670 817	...
2,500 or more	708 224	29	708 224	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	708 224	...
2,000 or more	712 954	31	712 954	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	712 954	...
1,500 or more	712 954	31	712 954	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	712 954	...
1,000 or more	714 327	32	714 327	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	714 327	...
500 or more	716 221	34	716 221	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	716 221	...
200 or more	716 221	34	716 221	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	716 221	...
Outside places	46 344	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46 344

Table 10. **Population Inside and Outside Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) by Size of Place: 1980—**
 Con.

[Place partly outside an SMSA is counted where larger part of population is located; population, however, is tabulated where located. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction]

**The State
 Inside SMSA's
 Outside SMSA's**

OUTSIDE SMSA's

Total	202 126	62	146 846	-	-	...	...	-	-	62	146 846	55 280
Inside places	146 846	62	146 846	-	-	...	...	-	-	62	146 846	...
Places of—												
1,000,000 or more .....	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	-	-	...
500,000 to 1,000,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	-	-	...
250,000 to 500,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	-	-	...
100,000 to 250,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	-	-	...
50,000 to 100,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	-	-	...
25,000 to 50,000	35 269	1	35 269	-	-	...	...	-	-	1	35 269	...
10,000 to 25,000	23 238	2	23 238	-	-	...	...	-	-	2	23 238	...
5,000 to 10,000	11 739	2	11 739	-	-	...	...	-	-	2	11 739	...
2,500 to 5,000	29 055	8	29 055	-	-	...	...	-	-	8	29 055	...
2,000 to 2,500	8 777	4	8 777	-	-	...	...	-	-	4	8 777	...
1,500 to 2,000	9 778	6	9 778	-	-	...	...	-	-	6	9 778	...
1,000 to 1,500	9 666	8	9 666	-	-	...	...	-	-	8	9 666	...
500 to 1,000	16 918	25	16 918	-	-	...	...	-	-	25	16 918	...
200 to 500	2 406	6	2 406	-	-	...	...	-	-	6	2 406	...
Less than 200 .....	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	-	-	-	-	...
Cumulative summary:												
Places of—												
1,000,000 or more .....	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	-	-	...
500,000 or more .....	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	-	-	...
250,000 or more .....	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	-	-	...
100,000 or more .....	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	-	-	...
50,000 or more .....	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	-	-	...
25,000 or more	35 269	1	35 269	-	-	...	...	-	-	1	35 269	...
10,000 or more	58 507	3	58 507	-	-	...	...	-	-	3	58 507	...
5,000 or more	70 246	5	70 246	-	-	...	...	-	-	5	70 246	...
2,500 or more	99 301	13	99 301	-	-	...	...	-	-	13	99 301	...
2,000 or more	108 078	17	108 078	-	-	...	...	-	-	17	108 078	...
1,500 or more	117 856	23	117 856	-	-	...	...	-	-	23	117 856	...
1,000 or more	127 522	31	127 522	-	-	...	...	-	-	31	127 522	...
500 or more	144 440	56	144 440	-	-	...	...	-	-	56	144 440	...
200 or more	146 846	62	146 846	-	-	...	...	-	-	62	146 846	...
Outside places	55 280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55 280

Table 11. **Population of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's): 1960 to 1980**

[SMSA's as defined for the 1980 census. Counts relate to component parts as defined at each census. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction]

Component Parts**HONOLULU, HAWAII**

	1980	1970	1960
The area	762 565	630 528	500 409
Honolulu (CDP)	365 048	324 871	294 194
Outside central city	397 517	305 657	206 215
Honolulu County	762 565	630 528	500 409

Table 12. **Population of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) by Type of Residence: 1980**

[Counts relate to areas as defined for the 1980 census. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction]

SMSA's

The State	964 691	100.0	834 592	688 175	365 048	65 731	257 396	-	146 417	130 099	32 006	21 218	76 875
Inside SMSA's	762 565	79.0	735 291	688 175	365 048	65 731	257 396	-	47 116	27 274	3 785	1 894	21 595
Honolulu, Hawaii	762 565	79.0	735 291	688 175	365 048	65 731	257 396	-	47 116	27 274	3 785	1 894	21 595
Outside SMSA's	202 126	21.0	99 301	-	-	-	-	-	99 301	102 825	28 221	19 324	55 280

Table 13. **Population of Urbanized Areas: 1980 and 1970**

[Counts relate to areas as defined at each census. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction]

Component Parts**HONOLULU, HAWAII**



	1980	1970
The area	582 463	442 397
Honolulu (CDP)	365 048	324 871
Outside central city	217 415	117 526
Honolulu County (pt.)	582 463	442 397
Ewa division (pt.)	176 881	117 526
Aiea (CDP)	32 879	12 560
Ewa (CDP)	2 637	2 906
Ewa Beach (CDP)	14 369	7 765
Hickam Housing (CDP)	4 425	7 352
Iroquois Point (CDP)	3 915	4 572
Million Town (CDP)	21 365	...
Pearl City (CDP)	42 575	19 552
Waipahu (CDP)	29 139	22 798
Waipio Acres (CDP)	4 091	...
Honolulu division	365 048	324 871
Honolulu (CDP)	365 048	324 871
Wahiawa division (pt.)	40 534	...
Schofield Barracks (CDP)	18 851	...
Wahiawa (CDP)	16 911	...
Whitmore Village (CDP)	2 318	...

KAILUA-KANEHOE, HAWAII

	1980	1970
The area	105 712	...
Inside central cities	65 731	...
Kailua (CDP)	35 812	...
Kaneohe (CDP)	29 919	...
Outside central cities	39 981	...
Honolulu County (pt.)	105 712	...
Koolau division (pt.)	105 712	...
Ahuimanu (CDP)	6 238	...
Heiea (CDP)	5 432	...
Kahala (CDP)	2 925	...
Kailua (CDP)	35 812	...
Kaneohe (CDP)	29 919	...
Maunawili (CDP)	5 239	...
Mokapu (CDP)	11 615	...
Waimanalo (CDP)	3 562	...
Waimanalo Beach (CDP)	4 161	...

County Subdivision Map Legend and County Location Index

MAP LEGEND

SYMBOLS	TYPE STYLES	GEOGRAPHIC AREAS
-----	CANADA	Foreign country
-----	FLORIDA	State
-----	LEE	County
-----	Brent	County subdivision
-----	MIAMI	Incorporated place
-----	STAPLETON	Census designated place
	Lake Winona	Major water feature
		Asterisk following place name indicates place is coextensive with a county subdivision. County subdivision name is shown only when it differs from place name.

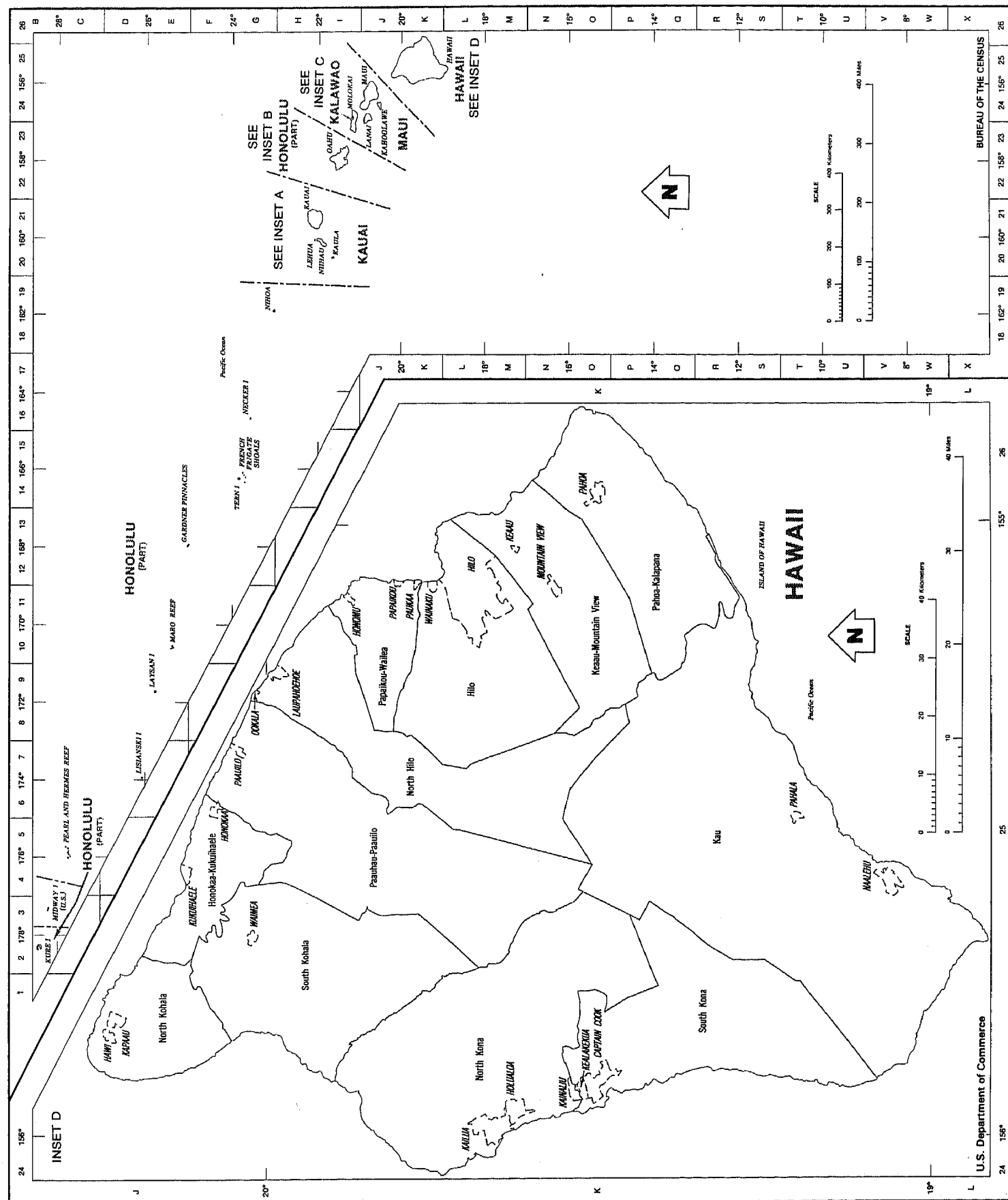
Note: All political boundaries are as of January 1, 1980. Boundaries of small areas may not be depicted exactly due to scale of map. Where boundaries coincide, boundary symbol of higher level geographic area is shown. Those places shown with county subdivision symbol, but identified with type styles for incorporated or census designated places, are treated as county subdivisions for census purposes.

COUNTY LOCATION INDEX

This list presents the reference coordinates for each county on the map on page 3 and on the county subdivision map. Map section numbers refer to the county subdivision map only.

COUNTY	MAP REF
Hawaii	K-25
Honolulu	B-2, E-11, I-23
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Kauai	H-21
Maui	J-24

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS



13-22 HAWAII







Appendix A.—Area Classifications

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STATES

The 50 States and the District of Columbia are the constituent units of the United States.

COUNTIES

In most States, the primary divisions are termed counties. In Louisiana, these divisions are known as parishes. In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized boroughs together with the "census areas" which were developed for general statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland,

Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities which are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for census purposes.

COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Statistics for subdivisions of counties or equivalent areas are presented as follows:

1. Minor civil divisions (MCD's) in 29 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. (In 1970, the county subdivisions recognized for North Dakota were census county divisions.)

MCD's are primary divisions of counties established under State law. These MCD's are variously designated as townships, towns, precincts, districts, wards, plantations, Indian reservations, grants, purchases, gores, locations, or areas. In some States, all incorporated places are also MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to or part of the MCD(s) in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

For 11 States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsyl-

vania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), table 5a presents counts for towns and townships.

In 8 States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), certain counties contain territory not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more subdivisions and given a name by the Bureau; the name is followed by the designation "(unorg.)."

2. Census county divisions (CCD's) in 20 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

CCD's are geographic areas which have been defined by the Census Bureau in cooperation with State and county officials for the purpose of presenting statistical data. CCD's have been defined in States where there are no legally established MCD's, where the boundaries of MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. Using published guidelines, the CCD's have usually been designed to represent community areas focused on trading centers, or to represent major land use areas, and to have visible, permanent, and easily described boundaries.

3. Census subareas in Alaska. For the 1980 census, census subareas have been delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and the State of Alaska for statistical purposes. These areas replace the subdivisions used for the 1970 census.

4. Quadrants in the District of Columbia.

PLACES

Two types of places are recognized in the census reports—incorporated places and census designated places—as defined below.

Incorporated Places

Incorporated places recognized in the reports of the census are those which are incorporated under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: boroughs in Alaska and New York, and towns in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin. The towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as MCD's for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

Some incorporated places include narrow strips of land (frequently only the rights-of-way of streets) which typically have no population or housing units. These areas, termed "corporate corridors," are generally not shown on the maps or in the tables of 1980 census reports. The existence of these areas is indicated in the footnotes to table 4.

In Connecticut, a unique situation exists in which one incorporated place (Woodmont borough) is subordinate to another (Milford city). The city of Milford is coextensive with the town of Milford. In the tables for the Connecticut report in this series and other series of 1980 census reports, data shown for Milford city exclude those for Woodmont borough, and the user must therefore refer to data for Milford town (which include those for the borough) for data for Milford city.

Census Designated Places

As in the 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses, the Census Bureau has delineated boundaries for closely settled population centers without corporate limits. In 1980, the name of each such place is followed by "(CDP)," meaning "census designated place." In the 1970 and earlier censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place." To be recognized for the 1980 census, CDP's must have a minimum 1980 population as follows:

Area	Minimum CDP population
Alaska	25
Hawaii	300
All other States:	
Inside urbanized areas:	
With one or more cities of 50,000 or more	5,000
With no city of 50,000 or more	1,000
Outside urbanized areas . . .	1,000

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the 1980 census reports are CDP's. Honolulu CDP essentially represents the Honolulu Judicial District. The city of Honolulu, coextensive with the county of Honolulu, is not recognized for census purposes.

Census designated place boundaries change with changes in the settlement pattern; a place which has the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries. Boundary outlines for CDP's appear on the county subdivision map which follows the detailed tables. Detailed maps are available for purchase from the Census Bureau.

URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE

As defined for the 1980 census, the urban population comprises all persons living in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more inhabitants outside urbanized areas. More specifically, the urban population consists of all persons living in (1) places of 2,500 or more inhabitants incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding those persons living in the rural portions of extended cities; (2) census designated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants; and (3) other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas. The population not classified as urban constitutes the rural population.

In censuses prior to 1950, the urban population comprised all persons living in incorporated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants and areas (usually minor civil

divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. A definition of urban population restricted to incorporated places having 2,500 or more inhabitants excludes a number of large and densely settled areas merely because they are not incorporated. Prior to 1950, an effort was made to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by inclusion of selected areas which were classified as urban under special rules. Even with these rules, however, the inhabitants of many large and closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban population.

To improve its measure of the urban population, the Bureau of the Census in 1950 adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for unincorporated places. For the 1950 census, the urban population was defined as all persons residing in urbanized areas and, outside these areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, which had 2,500 or more inhabitants. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in 1960 (but not in 1970 or 1980), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Va., were designated as urban. However, most of the residents of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban in any event because they were residents of an urbanized area or an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more. Second, "extended cities" were identified in 1970 and 1980. Their recognition has, in general, had very little impact on the urban and rural population figures. Third, changes since 1970 in the criteria for defining central cities have permitted urbanized areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Extended Cities

Since 1960 there has been an increasing trend toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory essentially rural in character. The classification of all the inhabitants of such cities as urban would include in the urban population persons whose environment is primarily rural in character. For the 1970 and 1980 censuses, in order to separate these people from those residing in the closely settled portions of such cities, the Bureau of the Census classified as rural a portion

or portions of each such city that was located in an urbanized area. To be treated as an extended city, a city must contain one or more areas that are each at least 5 square miles in extent and have a population density of less than 100 persons per square mile. The area or areas must constitute at least 25 percent of the land area of the legal city or include at least 25 square miles. These areas are excluded from the urbanized area.

Those cities designated as extended cities thus consist of an urban part and a rural part. In table 5, the population figure for the urban part is shown separately under the total population for the entire city. Only the urban part is considered to be the central city of an urbanized area. However, the term "central city" as used for SMSA's refers to the entire population within the legal boundaries of the city.

"Current" and "Previous" Urban and Rural Definitions

In the tables showing historical data by urban and rural residence, the "current" figures refer to the urban definition used in 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980 (inside urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in places of 2,500 or more inhabitants). The "previous" figures presented in this report have been adjusted to constitute a substantially consistent series based on incorporated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants with additional areas defined as urban under special rules in censuses prior to 1950.

URBANIZED AREAS

Definition

The major objective of the Census Bureau in delineating urbanized areas is to provide a better separation of urban and rural population in the vicinity of large cities. An urbanized area consists of a central city or cities, and surrounding closely settled territory ("urban fringe").

The following criteria are used in determining the eligibility and definition of the 1980 urbanized areas:¹

An urbanized area comprises an

incorporated place² and adjacent densely settled surrounding area that together have a minimum population of 50,000.³ The densely settled surrounding area consists of:

1. Contiguous incorporated or census designated places having:
 - a. A population of 2,500 or more; or,
 - b. A population of fewer than 2,500 but having a population density of 1,000 persons per square mile, a closely settled area containing a minimum of 50 percent of the population, or a cluster of at least 100 housing units.
2. Contiguous unincorporated area which is connected by road and has a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile.⁴
3. Other contiguous unincorporated area with a density of less than 1,000 persons per square mile, provided that it:
 - a. Eliminates an enclave of less than 5 square miles which is surrounded by built-up area.
 - b. Closes an indentation in the boundary of the densely settled area that is no more than 1 mile across the open end and encompasses no more than 5 square miles.
 - c. Links an outlying area of qualifying density, provided that the outlying area is:
 - (1) Connected by road to, and is not more than 1½ miles from, the main body of the urbanized area.
 - (2) Separated from the main body of the urbanized area by water or other undevelopable area, is connected by road to the main body of the urbanized area, and is not more than 5 miles

²In Hawaii, incorporated places do not exist in the sense of functioning local governmental units. Instead, census designated places are used in defining a central city and for applying urbanized area criteria.

³The rural portions of extended cities, as defined in the Census Bureau's extended city criteria, are excluded from the urbanized area. In addition, for an urbanized area to be recognized, it must include a population of at least 25,000 that does not reside on a military base.

⁴Any area of extensive nonresidential urban land use, such as railroad yards, airports, factories, parks, golf courses, and cemeteries, is excluded in computing the population density.

from the main body of the urbanized area.

4. Large concentrations of nonresidential urban area (such as industrial parks, office areas, and major airports), which have at least one-quarter of their boundary contiguous to an urbanized area.

Urbanized Area Titles

1. The titles of urbanized areas existing prior to the 1980 Census of Population and Housing are retained unchanged except for mergers and for those areas meeting items 4 and/or 5 of the titling criteria.
2. The titles of new urbanized areas qualifying as the result of the 1980 census are determined as follows:
 - a. The name of the incorporated place with the largest population in the urbanized area is always listed.
 - b. The names of up to two additional incorporated places may be listed, with eligibility determined as follows:
 - (1) Those with a population of at least 250,000.
 - (2) Those with a population of 15,000 to 250,000, provided that they are at least one-third the population of the largest place in the urbanized area.
3. Area titles that include the names of more than one incorporated place start with the name of the largest and list the others in descending order of their population.
4. In addition to incorporated place names, the titles contain the name of each State into which the urbanized area extends.
5. Regional titles may be used to identify urbanized areas with populations over 1 million, in which case only the largest city of the urbanized area is included in the title.

Urbanized Area Central Cities

The central cities of urbanized areas are those named in the titles except where regional titles are used. In such cases, the central cities are those that have qualified under items 1 or 2 of the titling criteria.

¹All references to population counts and densities relate to data from the 1980 census.

Counts and data for central cities of urbanized areas refer to the urban portion of these cities, thus excluding the rural portions of extended cities, as discussed above.

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

Definition

The general concept of a metropolitan area is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. The standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on metropolitan areas. The SMSA's are designated and defined by the Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards developed by the interagency Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

Each SMSA has one or more central counties containing the area's main population concentration: an urbanized area with at least 50,000 inhabitants. An SMSA may also include outlying counties which have close economic and social relationships with the central counties. The outlying counties must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and must also meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, SMSA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The population living in SMSA's may also be referred to as the metropolitan population. The population is subdivided into "inside central city (or cities)" and "outside central city (or cities)." The population living outside SMSA's constitutes the nonmetropolitan population.

SMSA Titles

Most SMSA's have at least one central city. The titles of SMSA's include up to three city names, as well as the name of each State into which the SMSA extends. For the 1980 census, central cities of

SMSA's are those named in the titles of the SMSA's, with the exception of Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y., which has no central city, and Northeast Pennsylvania, the central cities of which are Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, and Hazleton. Data on central cities of SMSA's include the entire population within the legal city boundaries. In Hawaii, where there are no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census, census designated places are recognized as central cities.

New SMSA Standards

New standards for designating and defining metropolitan statistical areas were published in the *Federal Register* on January 3, 1980. The SMSA's recognized for the 1980 census comprise (1) all areas as defined on January 1, 1980, except for one area which was defined provisionally during the 1970's on the basis of population estimates but whose qualification was not confirmed by 1980 census counts; and (2) a group of 36 new areas defined on the basis of 1980 census counts and the new standards that were published on January 3, 1980.

The new standards will not be applied to the areas existing on January 1, 1980, until after data on commuting flows become available from 1980 census tabulations. At that time, the boundaries, definitions, and titles for all SMSA's will be reviewed.

To aid users who want to become familiar with the SMSA standards and how they are applied, documents are available from the Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C. 20503.

STANDARD CONSOLIDATED STATISTICAL AREAS

In some parts of the country, metropolitan development has progressed to the point that adjoining SMSA's are themselves socially and economically interrelated. These areas are designated standard consolidated statistical areas (SCSA's) by the Office of Management and Budget, and are defined using standards included as part of the new SMSA standards described above.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN URBANIZED AREAS AND METROPOLITAN AREAS

Although the urbanized area and the metropolitan area are closely related in concept, there are important differences. The urbanized area has a more limited territorial extent. The urbanized area consists of the physically continuously built-up territory around each larger city and thus corresponds generally to the core of high and medium population density at the heart of the metropolitan area. In concept, a metropolitan area is always larger than its core urbanized area, even if the metropolitan area is defined in terms of small building blocks, because it includes discontinuous urban and suburban development beyond the periphery of the continuously built-up area. The metropolitan area may also include some rural territory whose residents commute to work in the city or its immediate environs, while the urbanized area does not include such territory. In practice, because the SMSA definitions use counties as building blocks, considerable amounts of rural territory with few commuters are often included. However, even in New England, where cities and towns are used as building blocks, SMSA's are generally much larger in extent than their core urbanized areas.

It sometimes occurs, because of boundary anomalies, that a portion of the urbanized area extends across the SMSA boundary into a nonmetropolitan county or another SMSA. However, such portions are usually quite small in area and population.

The new standards provide that each SMSA be associated with an urbanized area. However, the reverse is not true—there are some urbanized areas that are not in any SMSA. This situation occurs when an urbanized area does not qualify as an SMSA of at least 100,000 population (75,000 in new England), and the urbanized area has no city with at least 50,000 population.

In addition, some SMSA's contain more than one urbanized area. This occurs when—

1. Two or more urban concentrations not far apart and of generally similar size have separate urbanized areas but qualify as a single SMSA (for example, Greensboro, High Point, and Winston-Salem, North Carolina). Often the

SMSA title includes the name of the largest city of each of the component urbanized areas.

2. A very large SMSA includes one or more smaller separate urbanized areas within its boundaries. Examples are the separate urbanized areas around Joliet, Aurora, and Elgin within the Chicago SMSA.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some of the areas shown in this report have changed between an earlier census for which counts are shown and January 1, 1980. The historic counts shown here for counties, county subdivisions, places, and urbanized areas have not been adjusted for such changes and thus reflect the population in the areas as defined at each census. The historic counts for SMSA's and SCSEA's have been adjusted to reflect the areas defined as of the 1980 census. Information on boundary changes for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in table 4. For information on boundary changes prior to 1970, see the *Number of Inhabitants* report for each census.

AREA MEASUREMENTS

Area measurement figures for counties and county equivalent areas in the 1980 census were prepared using a process called digitizing. This process involved first verifying and highlighting the county boundaries recognized for the 1980 census on copies of the topographic quadrangle maps produced by the U.S. Geological Survey and relocating those boundaries where necessary. An electronically assisted digitizing device was

then used to trace over each county line and to calculate the latitude/longitude values associated with each line. From the latitude/longitude information associated with each county, the total area of the county in square miles was computed. The total area figure derived for each county was subsequently reviewed against similar information from the 1960 and 1970 censuses and other sources, with significant variations in area being rechecked and adjudicated.

Following this review, the total area of the county was apportioned between land and water. No direct measurements were made to determine these values separately; instead, information from which the final figures were compiled was gathered from several other Federal and State agencies. The boundary between inland and other water was part of the original digitizing process and was treated as though it were a county boundary line. After all operations, a mathematical conversion was performed to convert all values from square miles to square kilometers.

Differences between 1980 area figures and those reported in previous censuses are attributable to changes in base map scale and detail, methodology for measurement, and occasionally to county boundary change or relocation.

HISTORIC COUNTS

As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historic figures for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to present counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an area existed at both the current and previous censuses, a count is shown for the previous census. Included in this category are areas which are of the same type (county, county

subdivision, or place) which have retained the same name or have changed their name. Also included are places which have merged and retained the name of one of the merged areas.

In cases where entities have been formed since the earlier censuses, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for the earlier census. The three-dot symbol is also shown for those parts of a place which have extended into a new county or county subdivision through annexation or other expansion of boundaries.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions have been made so as to split a place into two or more parts. Historic counts for the parts of the place as currently split may not always be available. In these cases, "(NA)" is shown for the place by county subdivision; however, the total population of the place is shown in tables showing the place by State or county.

For most places incorporated since 1970, or for census county divisions with altered boundaries, 1970 population counts for the 1980 territory are stated in the footnotes to table 4.

In a number of tables in this report, 1970 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas such as the number and population of places by size groups or urban and rural distributions. In some instances, population counts for individual areas have been revised since publication of the 1970 census reports (indicated by the prefix "r" as described in the section "Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations" in the Introduction). These revisions have not been carried through to the various aggregations; therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the 1970 population counts shown here.

Appendix B.—General Enumeration and Processing Procedures

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USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first U.S. census in 1790, each person enumerated in the 1980 census was counted as an inhabitant of his or her "usual place of residence," which is generally construed to mean the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of residence rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1). Persons without a usual place of residence, however, were counted where they happened to be staying.

Armed Forces

Members of the Armed Forces living on a military installation were counted,

as in every previous census, as residents of the area in which the installation was located; members of the Armed Forces not living on a military installation were counted as residents of the area in which they were living. Persons in families with Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (i.e., the military installation or "off base," as the case might be).

Each Navy ship was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport, except for those ships which were deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day. As was done in the 1970 census, naval personnel aboard deployed ships were defined in the 1980 census as part of the overseas population, because deployment to the 6th or 7th Fleet implies a long-term overseas assignment. In homeports with fewer than 1,000 naval personnel assigned to ships, the crews were counted aboard the ship. In homeports with 1,000 or more naval personnel assigned to ships, the naval personnel who indicated that they had a usual residence within 50 miles of the homeport of their ship were attributed to that residence. When a homeport designated by the Navy was contained in more than one municipality, ships homeported and berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Other ships attributed by the Navy to that homeport, but which were not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day, were allocated to the municipality named on the Navy's homeport list.

Crews of Merchant Vessels

Shipboard Census Reports were mailed to crews of merchant vessels through the

ships' respective owner-operators based on lists of U.S. flag merchant vessels obtained from the Maritime Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

If the ship was berthed in a U.S. port on Census Day, the crew was enumerated as of that port. If the ship was not berthed in a U.S. port but was inside the territorial waters of the United States, the crew was enumerated as of (a) the port of destination if that port was inside the United States or (b) the homeport of the ship if its port of destination was outside the United States. Crews of U.S. flag vessels which were outside U.S. territorial waters on Census Day and crews of vessels flying a foreign flag were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

Persons Away at School

College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since 1950. However, children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions

Inmates of institutions, who ordinarily live there for considerable periods of time, were counted as residents of the area where the institution was located. Patients in short-term wards of general hospitals were counted at their usual place of residence; if they had no usual place of residence, they were counted at the hospital.

Persons Away From Their Residence on Census Day

Persons in hotels, motels, etc., on the night of March 31, 1980, were requested to fill out a census form for assignment of their census information back to their

homes if they indicated that no one was at home to report them in the census. A similar approach was used for persons visiting in private residences, as well as for Americans who left the United States during March 1980 via major intercontinental air or ship carriers for temporary travel abroad. In addition, information on persons away from their usual place of residence was obtained from other members of their families, resident managers, neighbors, etc. If an entire household was expected to be away during the whole period of the enumeration, information on that household was obtained from neighbors. A matching process was used to eliminate duplicate reports for persons who reported for themselves while away from their usual residence and who were also reported at this usual residence by someone else.

A special enumeration was conducted in such facilities as missions, flophouses, jails, detention centers, etc., on the night of April 6, 1980, and persons enumerated therein were counted as residents of the area in which the establishment was located.

Americans Abroad

Americans who were overseas for an extended period (in the Armed Forces, working at civilian jobs, studying in foreign universities, etc.) were not included in the population of any State or the District of Columbia. On the other hand, Americans who were temporarily abroad on vacations, business trips, and the like were counted at their usual residence in the United States.

Citizens of Foreign Countries

Citizens of foreign countries having their usual residence (legally or illegally) in the United States on Census Day, including those working here (but not living at an embassy, ministry, legation, chancellery, or consulate) and those attending school (but not living at an embassy, etc.), were included in the enumeration, as were members of their families living with them. However, citizens of foreign countries temporarily visiting or traveling in the United States or living on the premises of an embassy,

etc., were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. A census questionnaire was delivered by postal carriers to every household several days before Census Day, April 1, 1980. This questionnaire included explanatory information and was accompanied by an instruction guide. Spanish-language versions of the questionnaire and instruction guide were available on request. The questionnaire was also available in narrative translation in 32 languages.

In most areas of the United States, altogether containing about 95 percent of the population, the householder was requested to fill out and mail back the questionnaire on Census Day. Approximately 83 percent of these households returned their forms by mail. Households that did not mail back a form were visited by an enumerator. Households that returned a form with incomplete or inconsistent information that exceeded a specified tolerance were contacted by telephone or, if necessary, by a personal visit, to obtain the information.

In the remaining (mostly sparsely settled) areas of the country, which contained about 5 percent of the population, the household received a questionnaire in the mail. The householder was requested to fill out the questionnaire and give it to the enumerator when he or she visited the household; incomplete and unfilled forms were completed by interview during the enumerator's visit.

Each household in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire: a short-form questionnaire containing a limited number of basic population and housing questions or a long-form questionnaire containing these basic questions as well as a number of additional questions. A sampling procedure was used to determine those households which were to receive the long-form questionnaire. Two sampling rates were employed. For most of the country, one in every six households (about 17 percent) received the long form or sample questionnaire; in areas

estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other household (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire to enhance the reliability of sample data in small areas.

Special questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters such as colleges and universities, hospitals, prisons, military installations, and ships. These forms contained the same population questions that appeared on either the short form or the long form but did not include any housing questions. In addition to the regular census questionnaires, the Supplementary Questionnaire for American Indians was used in conjunction with the short form on Federal and State reservations and in the historic areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanizer areas) for households that had at least one American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut household member.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

The 1980 census questionnaires were processed in a manner similar to that for the 1970 and 1960 censuses. They were designed to be processed electronically by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computer (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied by the respondent or obtained by the enumerator was indicated by marking the answers in predesignated positions that would be "read" by FOSDIC from a microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred onto computer tape with no intervening manual processing. The computer tape excluded information on individual names and addresses.

The tape containing the information from the questionnaires was processed on the Census Bureau's computers through a number of editing and tabulation steps. Among the products of this operation were computer tapes from which the tables in this report (and most others in the 1980 census publications) were prepared on phototypesetting equipment at the Government Printing Office.

A more detailed description of the data collection and processing procedures can be obtained from the *1980 Census of Population and Housing, Users' Guide*, PHC80-R1.

Appendix C.—Accuracy of the Data

Since 1980 population counts shown in this report were tabulated from the entries for persons on all questionnaires, these counts are not subject to sampling error. In any large-scale statistical operation such as a decennial census, human and mechanical errors occur. These errors are commonly referred to as nonsampling errors. Such errors include failure to enumerate every household or person in the population, not obtaining all required information from respondents, obtaining incorrect or inconsistent information, and recording information incorrectly. Errors can also occur during the field review of the enumerators' work, the clerical handling of the census questionnaires, or the electronic proc-

essing of the questionnaires.

In an attempt to reduce various types of nonsampling error in the 1980 census, a number of techniques were introduced on the basis of experience in previous censuses and in tests conducted prior to the census. These quality control and review measures were utilized throughout the data collection and processing phases of the census to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units and to keep the errors at a minimum. As was done after the 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses, there were programs after the 1980 census to measure various aspects of the quality achieved in the 1980 census. Reports on many aspects of the 1980 census evaluation program will be

published as soon as the appropriate data are accumulated and analyzed.

A major component of the evaluation work is to ascertain, insofar as possible, the degree of completeness of the count of persons and housing units. The Census Bureau has estimated that the 1970 census did not count 2.5 percent of the population. For 1980, the Census Bureau's extensive evaluation program will encompass a number of different approaches to the task of estimating the coverage of the census. Although these studies have not been completed at the time of publication of this report, preliminary estimates indicate that the rate of undercoverage in the 1980 census was reduced from 1970 census levels.